Illinois State Democrat.

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Illinois State Democrat.

Illinois State Democrat.

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Platform of the National Democracy.

Resolutions passed at the Illinois State convention, held at Springfield, on the 4th of September, 1858.

Resolved, That we, the people of this State, in convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm and declare our unabated confidence in the principles and policy of the National Democratic party, as set forth in the Cincinnati platform, and as illustrated and enforced by the Democratic Congress, and by the Democratic Administration of the General Government; and we do hereby declare that we will support no man for any office, either State or National, who does not cordially endorse the principles and policy of the Democratic party, as set forth in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we recognize the principle of the right of the people of a Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as the true principle of self-government, and the only principle upon which the Democratic party can maintain its organization and ascendency in the country; and we hereby declare that we will support no man for any office, either State or National, who does not recognize this principle, and who will not faithfully carry it into practical operation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country and the Democratic party upon the fact that the Constitutional settlement of the Kansas question by the overwhelming vote of the people of Kansas against the Lecompton fraud, has restored peace and harmony to the Territory, and relieved the Democratic party of the only question which has ever divided it, and has left it united, harmonious and invincible in the support of the principles of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we regard the entire success of the Democratic party in the recent struggle in Kansas, against the combined forces of Federalism, Abolitionism, and Lecomptonism, as a triumphant vindication of the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and a glorious illustration of the power of the Democratic party to maintain those principles when fairly presented to the people.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of Kansas to alter and change their Constitution at pleasure, and we hold that the Lecompton Constitution was not the act of the people of Kansas, but was the act of a fraudulent and usurping Legislature, which had been expelled by the people, and was not recognized by the Executive; and that the Lecompton Constitution was rejected by the people of Kansas by a majority of more than ten thousand votes, and was therefore not the Constitution of Kansas, and ought not to be admitted as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, whenever she has the requisite population for a member of Congress, and we are in favor of the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, and New Mexico, whenever they have the requisite population for one member of Congress each.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad, and we believe that the Federal Government should lend its credit to the Company which shall first complete the road, to the amount of one hundred miles for each member of Congress to which the State is entitled, according to the ratio of representation at the time of the completion of the road.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo, and that we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the bill granting the alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of said road.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and that we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the bill granting the alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of said canal.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy improvement of the Illinois river, and that we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the bill granting the alternate sections of land to aid in the improvement of said river.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy improvement of the Great Western Mail Route between the Mississippi river and the city of New York, via Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and that we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the bill granting the alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of said road.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy improvement of the Great Western Mail Route between the Mississippi river and the city of New York, via Chicago, Fort Wayne, Crestline, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and that we hereby instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to vote for the passage of the bill granting the alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of said road.

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THE SUMNER GIRLS OF HAVANA.—FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE YOUNG.—A correspondent of the *Montana Interlocutor* says:

"As here in Havana, when the vomito reigns, would effectually cure one of all Dilletantering to obtain a residence there. Cortez on man in right mind would accept it as a bonanza in condition of remaining the same subsequent. The climate of the city of its manner of is not the best in the world for strangers. An officer of the British steamer said, 'And that ship goes by here, and in all that long bay, was this morning covered by more than a hundred funeral flags by the yellow fever—all having died!' The poison was never more virulent than at present, and no one can forget its smell, nor the shudder it inspires, as one rides, drives, sports and disappears from the hot harbor, like steam from a locomotive, to return a little, for though all are upon his track, Death has no earthly. Men class him with soldiers have died, and the freshmen consumption most often. Like a cannon ball, therefore vessels may be seen leaving the harbor for the interior; there few have enough. Try to sail away, but not enough to antique the empty ship. The truth can only be learned by walking (at hotels) the sun upon the leading appointments, and boarding the lunctured in what they tell you. *The details would not be credited.*

THE BLACK TONGUE.—The disease, known as the black tongue which originated among the dockmen of Liverpool, is fearful and spread afterwards to the cattle of that city, and subsequently, it is evidently progressing.

The Peterborough (Va.) *Express* says this "dangerous contagion is becoming very prominent among the cattle in the vicinity of the city, and has already attacked some of the milch cows in the city.

The Board of Health then noticed passing in the streets, arriving from the hills, which and best be used with great caution, and only when prescribed by a physician who is a truthful and responsible.

The Peterborough *Examiner* says that "a most unmountable disease has attacked a good many horses in the vicinity of Chesterfield. One gentleman is reported to have lost seven, and another a valuable yearling.

The Warren county, N. H., the cattle disease has also made its appearance, and is reported to have been very successfully attacked.

SORE EARS.—The style of hair cutting variously known as "fighting," "hospital," and "gentlemanly" is not to be worn, and what is vague again this summer. It is a fashion which requires a beard, and a heavy wearer, and religious line to an infinite number of practical jokes. The style we assume we have known when the joke was as the effect of the razor, and the cut of science. A short haired friend of ours went with a friend to a celebrated barber, and meeting some friends in the interests of the Hotel. A wag, who had not had a shave but well over his head, and a wager was made that a wag could not return the same district, and then seemed, could not lift his hat from his head. The wag was defeated. The wager was put up—or rather it went down—and he sent on his errand, and the rural gentlemen peppered for his hair from his head, and after removing his hat to find that he might as well remember his gift a month back in the whiskers. After some "cussing and discussing" the gentleman left the shop, and paid the bills bill.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

MR. WEBSTER SINGING *ZIP COON.*—The late Mr. Webster was a fine singer, and we thought the statesmen and orator to admire such a voice. On a certain occasion, a party of them rowed home to Marshfield from a fishing and pleasure excursion, and Mr. Webster, jollified among the jolly, was his usual self-possessed. The party were all seated in the singing of "Zip Coon." With what a Daniel Webster could sing it, and come from his lips, and how they roared with laughter, performance, perhaps, enjoying it most of them all.

RAW MEAT IS DYSPEPTIC.—Dr. Wolcott, of St. Petersburg, Russia, has had extensive employment of the free of raw meat, very finely minced, to dyspeptic patients and children, giving two teaspoonful four times a day, when their taste is more peculiar has often been extended to various forms of diminution although the cholera of Cuba, Panama, now pertaining to Egypt, reports the heaviest loss has proved to be severe mystery, centering in rabbits from the employment of meat, by Lord Palmerston, has been given in doses of from two to three ounces three times a day.—*Scientific Times.*

The following is the number of invites sent out on government account by Major Russell and Secretary Floyd, for the supplying the army of Utah, from Kansas City fourteen hundred and seventy-four. Leavenworth, 100 teams, 26 wagons each; Nebraska, Kearney, 200 teams, 26 wagons each. These trains left previous to the 18th; others will follow.

A WEATHER ITEM.—The Court was called. There was a clerk upon the brow of the Judge. The Judge was all there. The Bridge was loaded, but William was over. The Judge charged. The Prosecuting Attorney moved. *The Jury's labor lightened*, but William was over. The Jury found good, but fled from the spectator into the hand "of the free and home of the brave"—*New Jersey.*

John Butts writing going home intoxicated on Sunday last, and meeting a lady acquaintance, was so overcome that he lay down in the street. Some of the boys who saw him a visit and terribly knowed his right ear. The whole, it is supposed, will be about 12 o'clock and drum beat out of service.

Happiness is the result of a life of temperance, prudence and denounces Polygamy, and Concubinage—and that is only through the system of many wives in his community, Brigham Young has perfectly contrived of an explicit command.

A gentleman lately inquired for a young lady of his acquaintance, and was told she was very greatly tepid the person to whom he addressed his inquiries, and he did not like to never heard of it—what was the matter? "Vitality," replied the other, "has latterly herself alive in the arms of an old fellow of seventy, who is fortune, in order to have the satisfaction of a gilded tomb."

Mr. Niederwieser, of St. Louis, being a prudent man, took home his money drawer and placed it on a sofa near his bed. He left the door open and went to sleep quietly, but woke up in the night to find a pet deer with a $2 bill in his mouth—having already eaten $87.

A distinguished lawyer was asked to know in whose presence is the chair on which sat "Forbes on?"

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Freeport Position—Douglas one thing in Egypt and another North —Lincoln—Lovejoy—Lovejoy for Congress—Lincoln—Look out for Columbia—All Sorts of Found to be Perpetrated.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26, 1858.

Editor State Democrat:

The speech of Judge Douglas at Freeport, on Friday last, is the all absorbing topic of conversation in political circles here. His position on the Kansas bill, as set forth from the Dred Scott decision, which they have been asserting was the true doctrine to be constantly shunned by him to be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. While they pretend that the National Lecompton affair, they cannot deny the fact that they are getting in correct upon this question—both of them repudiating the decision of the Supreme Court in Egypt he has hoodwinked in his devotion to it because it was popular, and he is now in the course of returning sanity on his part, but in the North, among the Free Soilers, it is nauseating. Lovejoy, the "Long Sprout from Crow," and others that he had always denounced the doctrine that the people of a territory could, through the territorial Legislature, prohibit slavery. He doubtless has changed his position, and it is to the truth of the question, that "those whom the god's would destroy they first make mad." He is now in the course of a mad career, and his trusty followers, announcing that F. L. Stevens, of Georgia, will be elected to the Senate in that District. Strockey, of Kendall, is a good natured, fat, rollicking fellow, and has been a member of the Legislature of the Illinois Central Railroad, upon which he has a valuable contract. It is said that he is to be the tool of Douglas in this, the road running through the counties of his constituency, and he can make it profitably out of repair, and that a large force of unfurnished citizens is to be put upon the road to keep it out of repair, and he has shown his papers. Mr. Douglas wants Strockey elected, to vote for him for the Senate, and the Illinois Central Company want him elected, so that he can be kept from voting for Douglas when he comes per cent. to the State; and Mr. Strockey wants to be elected to get a good contract from the road, and to get a contract from the Company. Disinterested patriotism is the order of the day. Mayor Strockey & Co. has gone up, for the people of that District must know, and no lager, that Douglas is a traitor.

The Douglasites, who are continually boasting up the "sounds" of their political principles, are now in a terrible quandary. Never any allusion is made to his having abandoned everything for any good faith upon the platform, in connection with the Black Republicans, all whatever. They cry, the Kansas "question is settled, it is a spent issue."

When a man steals a horse he is tried, and his declaration that the horse is settled, and his declaration that the horse is a spent issue, will not be received in Court, and are not regarded. So with Douglas. He tried to destroy the party, stood its challenge in dairy bound, as the head of the Democratic party, and the vindication of its principles and its organization, to disprove it by exercising his executive power of appointing power in every instance of a Douglas follower being in office, that comes to his knowledge; and we can assure the bottom that if Lincoln possessed the same power, and their foolish opposition to the National Democratic Administration, not just before them, they would see that will not be the least tending Douglas-ward will be found in office of federal appointment, in Illinois, by the 1st of November next. Douglas is now engaging against an Administration in an unyielding matter. It is a two-edged sword—I guess at which two can play.

The National Democracy has an organization to maintain, great principles to vindicate, and the power in the regular channels of popular sovereignty, and the ground upon which they stand, and the union has be preserved from danger.—*Illinois State Journal, Sept. 1.*

Another fact is to hapt before the people, relates with the Douglas assumption of principle of popular sovereignty," on which "slavery in the Territories is settled" according to Douglas.

The people of a territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution.—*Douglas' Freeport Speech.*

Another fact shows how the Supreme Court of the U. S. has settled the same question.

And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it has not the power—how can the people of a Federal Government—it is well established, we presume, that *every act which is not a territorial government is exercise thereof.*—*Douglas' Freeport Speech.*

Another; that Judge Douglas indorsed that opinion before his late opposition to the Administration on the Kansas bill:

The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by dropping of the case on any technical point, without touching the merits, but did long go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly pronounced by the majority—Like honest and conscientious judges, so they say, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty to the country, by determining all the questions in the case, and ordering *but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits.*—*Springfield Speech, June, 1857.*

And so:

That a territorial legislature possesses whatever power the organic act gives it, is not open to question.—*Douglas' Speech, 1856.*

Popular sovereignty" will further declare:

The *Sovereignty* (of the people) a territory remains in abeyance, suspended by the United States, in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the meantime, they have no legislation, and exercise all the privileges and rights of self-government in subordination to the constitution of the United States, and in obedience to their organic act. They are not sovereign in pursuance of that instrument. Their rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution through the act of Congress, and can be exercised and enjoyed in subordination to all the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.—*Douglas' Dred Scott Speech, March 12, 1858.*

Another fact: Douglas says that Congress is not to be found in the Cincinnati platform. (See platform all through.)

Another fact:

"The principles [NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS] were enacted in STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE DESCENT OF CONGRESS the American Democracy recognizes and proclaims as the great principles of right and safe solution of the 'slavery question.'" And

"That this was the basis of the late compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852 and rightly applied to the Territory acquired by us in 1853." (See Cincinnati platform.)

If "any Schemer will" (bring on set at variance between the people of the States and failure to exclude Slavery, is such an act *interference or Non-intervention* with Slavery by Congress?

(See opinion in Dred Scott, 15 Peal.)

Another fact: "The people have formed their territorial legislature to exclude Slavery by sufficiently pollen squabbles," and "Popular Sovereignty" is all the rage in the Illinois Democratic Platform of May 24, 1856; but "*State Sovereignty and Nullification*" is all the rage.

See Ill. State Register, May 30, 1856, in which Douglas says that Popular Sovereignty is now certain to become a free State in Kansas, and "Southern Democrats" are

And keep it before the people also.

That Stephen A. Douglas is pledged to the support of the Lecompton Constitution if adopted by the people, and to the admission of Kansas into the Union under it, whether for self-protection or otherwise; Senator Douglas himself pledged against its present acquirement.

Keep it before the people—That,

"It is idle to tell me or you that we have settled the question of Slavery in the Territories, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, which there was no difference in those words and the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, that national men should support the constitution as it is, and leave the people perfectly themselves to support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and believe the principles of the abolitionists, Abraham Lincoln.—*Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.*

And keep it also before the people—

That Douglas' position is misrepresented, or cannot be included under the head of "true National men" as meant by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, in the extract, for Douglas means what he says to follows:

"I said that in Illinois, Abolitionism and Know Nothingism were one and the same thing. That the only way to defeat abolition society supported the Know Nothing candidates, and every Know Nothing candidate for Governor, Senator, Congress, and Legislature, was in college—and every one of them was the secondary feelings by which they were actuated, openly proclaimed. A Know Nothing or an abolitionist means a Black Republican."

Douglas' position in the Senate, Congressional Globe, '53 and '56, vol 1, pages 655 and 6.

Keep it *well* before the people. That the man who should be elected language towards the Black Republicans, he cannot possibly be re-elected to the Senate without their votes and, further, *very well* knows that a majority of the Democratic party and its principles are unreliable in the bosom of the two first years of the present campaign and then the people will know if he further Douglas organs will never breathe to them.

Mr. Lecompton, Sept. 6.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Democrat* is indebted to say that Judge Byrnes will not, and will not, be a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Douglas.

We are authorized to announce the above false. Judge Breese *will* allow his name to come before the State Legislature as a candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to both Douglas and Lincoln, and we have the highest authority for saying so.

Illinois State Journal.

"NOT BOUND TO MEAN ACCORDING TO THE DICTATE OF ANY MASTER."—*Jackson.*

WEDNESDAY : SEPTEMBER 8th, 1858

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Gallatin.

For Clerk of Public Instruction,
JOHN REYNOLDS, of St. Clair.

For U. S. Senator,
SIDNEY BREESE, of Clinton.

For Congress,
JNO. L. MCCONNEL, of Morgan.

For State Legislature,
R. WRIGHT, of Chatham
ISAAC WATTS, of Berlin.

For Sheriff,
MORRIS LINDSAY, of Springfield.

For Coroner,
REDICK M. RIDGEAT, of Springfield.

☞ All communications must be signed with the name of the author, or they will never be received without his consent.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—*We wish it distinctly understood that there is no one interested in the "State Democrat" but ourself. We alone are responsible for every word that appears in it. And we wish it further understood that no spunk was ever sentimently, or otherwise, contributed to its columns, whether the Douglasites are pleased thereby or not.*

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

HARK FROM THE TOMBS—A DOLEFUL SOUND.

The Douglas bolters are beginning to whine and complain sorely because the action of their quondam friends in the by the appointment of President Buchanan are being removed and their places filled with other men. These complaints come with bad grace, in as much as they have deserted from the party of which the President is the head, and leaving done so, are of course no longer entitled to the President's confidence.

There is one reason that is to be assigned for the appointing power in every instance of a Douglas follower being in office, that comes to his knowledge; and we can assure the bottom that if Lincoln possessed the same power, and their foolish opposition to the National Democratic Administration, not just before them, they would see that will not be the least tending Douglas-ward will be found in office of federal appointment, in Illinois, by the 1st of November next. Douglas is now engaging against an Administration in an unyielding matter. It is a two-edged sword—I guess at which two can play.

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Another; that Judge Douglas indorsed that opinion before his late opposition to the Administration on the Kansas bill:

The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by dropping of the case on any technical point, without touching the merits, but did long go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly pronounced by the majority—Like honest and conscientious judges, so they say, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty to the country, by determining all the questions in the case, and ordering *but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits.*—*Springfield Speech, June, 1857.*

And so:

That a territorial legislature possesses

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A COUNTY CONVENTION of the Democrats was held at the Court House, on Tuesday the 7th inst., and made the following nominations:

For Legislature.

DR. N. WRIGHT, of Chatham.
ISAAC WATTS, of Berlin.

For Sheriff,

MORRIS LINDSAY, of Springfield.

For Coroner,

REDICK M. RIDGEAT, of Springfield.

The following resolutions were reported: Berlin, Pleasant Plains, Wolf Creek, Chatham, Springfield, Sugar Creek, Williamsville and Richland.

M. LINDSAY, Ch'n.
JAS. J. CRABTREE, Sec'y.

SIXTH DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION.

THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN BOTH DEAD.

The "Old Ranger" Declines Declining.

At 5 o'clock p. m., the District Convention was called to order by the appointment of D. L. Phillips, Esq., of Sangamon, President; A. G. Herndon, Sangamon, Morris Lindsay, Sangamon, Augustus Bray, Sangamon, and Thomas Bodell, Jr., Clarke, Sangamon, Vice Orators, Thos. H. Carter, of Cass, Secretaries.

On motion of L. E. Herndon, a committee of one from each county, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention. Said committee, Messrs. Herndon, Bodell, Mr. Wright, S. G. Nesbitt, Wm. Smedley.

The following named the committee John L. McConnell, of Morgan, was nominated as representatives from the Sixth District.

Hon. John Reynolds, "the old Ranger," was called upon and spoke for about an hour. He was frequently interrupted by the most unbounded applause.

The following communication from A. McWilliams, Esq., was read by the Secretary:

To the National Democratic Convention of the Sixth District:

GENTLEMEN: My name has been used in connection with the nomination for Governor by the Democratic Convention of the State of Illinois. It would afford me pleasure to serve the National Democracy now this Convention has declared in Democracy in this district The new Democracy in this district The new Democracy in this district The new

Illinois State Democrat

LOCAL MATTERS.

Post Office Regulations

Mail at the Post Office as follows:
- North ..... 12 M.
- South ..... 12 M.
- East ..... 9 A. M.

Office open daily as follows:
- Winter ..... 8 A. M.
- Summer ..... 8 A. M.
- Sundays ..... 9 A. M.
- Closes ..... 6 P. M.

SERMON TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.—The Rev. Mr. Chester will deliver a lecture before the Masonic fraternity, resident and non-resident, on Sunday next, the 12th inst., at the Catholic A. M. Doors open at 10 o'clock.

WHITE'S BANK NOTE REPORTER.—We are in receipt of White's Reporter, Louisville, Ky. It is one of the most complete, best arranged, and best printed Directors we have received. Published by Wm. A. Young, $1.50 per annum in advance.

☞ Dr. McChesney, of the State Geological Survey, has just returned from an examination of the counties of Mercer, Peoria, LaSalle, Grundy, Marshall and Putnam, a region of great interest to the student of geology.

TENTH AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—Hon. Richard Yates, President of the above railway company, has issued well worded circulars to the Directors, are now in New York making negotiations for the purchase of iron for the road.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, Carlyle Speer, a young man residing near Salt Creek, in Menard county, had his foot and ankle badly crushed by it dropping on the chine, while engaged in threshing out wheat. Although there was no bone fractured, the same day, and it is hoped the patient will recover.

☞ The Masonic fraternity issued and are receiving invitations to attend the next Inter Inite Brother Wm. T. Wallace to their hest railing place. The ceremonies were of the most impressive character, and the attendance very large.

DEPARTED.—The mountain left here on Monday to attend a hybrid meeting at Jacksonville, where they mingled black politics with those of the late Senator Douglas. We call it a *hybrid* meeting, for the little amendment of "Anti-Nebraska" made words Democratic or Democrat any where on them.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—A McWilliams, Esq., spoke to the Democracy of Williamsville on Friday evening last. A large and enthusiastic audience listened to his able speech. Mac is suffering, and if he had got the nomination for Congress, he would have run well. For Mac can run, ask Zane Crouch.

A CRISP DAVIS, THE FIDDLER, in a pessy cursed, Nov, therefore, all you people who read printing, to keep off the benches, come to the *State Democrat* office and get it, and so save your money. Being only in the first month, it is less than any other office in this region, we can get it to you at less rates. Come and see.

CHALLENGE.—We see that the Democratic State Committee which has just finished canvassing the State, has issued a challenge to the Republican State Committee to a joint discussion of principles and political issues by people. This challenge has been, we understand, accepted, and we may look for a treaty time in politics for the next few months. Let us hope. Let the people know what you believe, and why you believe it, and the Black Republicans and their allied Abolitionists, the Douglasites, will vanish as a chance in a shadower. "Truth is mighty and will prevail.

☞ At a meeting of Central Lodge, No. 74, A. F. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Brother Isaac the Lodge on earth to the Grand Lodge in Heaven: Therefore, Be it Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, and while we mourn the loss of a worthy brother, we cherish the memory of his virtues, and endeavor, by the practice of the principles of our Order, to emulate his example.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in the loss of a husband and father.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be furnished to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the city papers.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHATHAM.—The Democracy of Chatham held a good time on Saturday last. The attendance was large and attentive, and the resolutions then spoken were like seed sown in good ground, and will bring forth much fruit.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. N. Wright, as Chairman, The Doctor came to the front, in which position he sustained his excellent to the Democracy of the country. He then introduced J. A. Clark, as the first speaker, who spoke for about an hour, explaining the difference between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party.

A. McWilliams, Esq., then took the stand, and in a speech, which was from grave to gay, from mercy to severe, in all the Democratic party in its right light, and showed up the trickery of the "Little Giant Wilkinson" in a masterly manner.

Chatham was safe for the Democracy in November, the Douglasites and Republicans to the contrary, notwithstanding.

DOUGLAS BARBECUE.—After the fine Mr. Douglas' circus performances in Lincoln last Saturday, where he performed in the popular aborigines of "Lincoln—for Belaying him broke Mollit, "in which he combined the character of the "Little Wilkinson," he came to this city, where he was received by about 100 boys and circus performers of Mr. Douglas & Co.'s troupe, to whom he made a speech, which was a mixture of Dred Scott, Anti-Dred Scott, "My Nebraska bill," and the Republican party, speaking for about a quarter of an hour, and finding that sufficient enthusiasm had not been aroused, he called "*my* principles," and went to bed. Our reporter corroborates the statement that he dreamed that Judge Douglas had descended from the "Pecjor Islands," and that having lolled a popular nonsense he had been condemned to be hung by the Nebraska bill." It was the worst pill he ever attempted. On the whole he proved a very restless night.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!—John Maxey, Esq., the two-horse rider in Douglas & Co.'s troupe, is a candidate for Sheriff. John says that they packed the Convention on him, he knows, but he was trying to do the same thing, and he used all his own game. John, we sympathize with you—but you should have remembered that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and compelled to swear fealty to the Springfield clique "Wait a little longer," John.

Liberty of the Press.—If it is by the liberty of the press we understand the liberty of harassing the propriety of public servants and private citizens, let us have as much of it as you please, but if it is meant to be the liberty of villifying, lamenting and defaming one another, I, for one, protest against it, willing to part with my share of it whenever our Legislature shall choose to do so. For the last year their chief electricity consist to outrages upon the liberty of the press and the privilege of being abused myself—*Franklin.*

A BULL.—"Fellow citizens," said a candidate for Congress, lately addressing his constituents, "there are three great topics which affect the public mind at this present time, viz: Slavery, retrenchment, and the Oleo margarine question. I shall never die the less dear friends, to say my sentiments are already well known, and every one of you is the Ohio pusillanimity, where I *shall dwell* among you." The audience suddenly remarked him that as that institution was already settled he had better leave any sentimental sparrow there might be in that settlement.—*Louisville Post.*

Horrace Barking.—I send the following recipe for making lobsters, blushing which I have no personal knowledge. I am a native of Bermuda, and can as fine as possible. Take the lobster when boiled, and when cool and dissolved; and add one ounce of sugar and about a teaspoonful of meat of Mace will together. It is gain too stiff, add a little more Lemon.—*London Field.*

A lover sick below this weeks poetry, being hard stiff with one of his "dears."

"He collected," as the printer said to the boy, "a large pile of bills scattered over the desk."

Commercial and Financial.

DAILY BUSINESS CIRCULAR,
Saturday, Sept 3.

The market does not but report have been quite animated, with a fair amount of business transacted, the principal feature being the full grain and heavy hog receipts together with the continued low prices.

WHEAT—Sold white #1, and fair common to prime at 80@85c.

FLOUR—Sells readily to the best city mills @ $5.00@5.50 per bbl.

OATS—Supply very limited and prices cautiously held at 30c per bus.

CORN—Market dull at 25c per bus.

Financial Matters.

In monetary matters things are dull. The exchanges between the Southern and North and East are very light and but limited to discount. Western money is in good demand at par, and no people will take it on sales allowed to or are sold.

The receipts from Bank Note Reporter for September. Speaking of the Texas we hold it at par.

Southern Bank of Tennessee suspended, and the Bank of Commerce, Memphis, closed.

The notes of the Bank of Memphis, and a large issue, is somewhat like those of the Bank of Commerce.

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Federalism alias Republicanism.

We could not be more clear in the impartial reader of history, who closely considers the substitution of modern republicanism then that political organization is an offshoot of the old federal party, the living embodiment of what it received from it. Federalism alias Republicanism was the forgotten image of the past, by its influence was all concentrated the principle of power in the guise of government. It sought to multiply power in the name of national government, instead of diminishing it among the States. The central idea of Hamilton's & the United States Bank was to create a moneyed power, that by its aid could make congress responsible for the existence of every State, & by its corrective measures in the shape of loans, to control every State measure.

The federalists were opposed to foreign immigration, & in favor of extending the period of naturalization. The alien & sedition laws believed it treason to say anything agreeing to the views of the democratic party, since the "sedition laws" believed that the people incapable of governing themselves in their capacity of voters, and servants, and hence it was wanted to make general laws in relation to immigration, the naturalization of aliens, & whom all the states and territories should be governed.

The republican organization of to day aims at a separation of the federal from the states and territories to vest it in congress, & congress exercised over it power to decide for all new states what shall be the institutions of the people, whether they demand more. They ask this concession, that they may decide upon the character of the domestic institutions of all new states. In other words, they ask for a sectional warfare upon nearly half the states, & territories, to secure, in the first report, a norte political element, and more dangerous than that which existed in 1787, than federalism in its worst form. In the movement of the old party of federal centralization and anti-republican, they did not seek it directly, but by the power of the States apart from the other half. They did it not by the direct action of the social institutions of the south, or in the name of religion, but by the use of the constitution of 1787 was not a northern measure to control these institutions, but on the contrary it originated in the south, & was the reference to the constitution which the parties proposing it to the north. Follows it not, that the only restriction of the power of congress, & the only source of perpetuity of our government as they were established by